(XLVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2411.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1793.

LIPSTADT, *December* 24.

THE day before yesterday arrived here M. Fayette, and his companions, under the escort of two commissioned officers and ten subalterns. They set out from hence yesterday on their way to Magdeburg.

FRANCFORT, *December* 28.

Count de Wertensleben, general of the imperial and royal armies, arrived here yesterday. The head-quarters of general Biron's army are still at Frankenthall. There is also a detachment of 1500 French at Oggersheim.

Letters from Manheim inform us, that the French have removed all the artillery which was at Waldsee, and that the large fort erected at the passage of Lobsheim has been finished and fortified, and a number of cannon had been placed on the banks of the Rhine. On the 23d instant the French entered the county of Falkenstein, and seized on all the corn they found there.

CALAIS, *January* 6.

A number of privateers are ready in this harbour to issue out immediately on a declaration of war. Troops are raising very fast in all the departments. I was sorry to observe, the day before yesterday, several chests of hard money landed out of three English vessels, and immediately proceed, under a strong escort, to the national treasury at Paris. Several chests of this kind have been landed within these three weeks.

JULIERS, *January* 3.

A few days ago a detachment of between three and four hundred French chasseurs had taken possession of the village of Burem, beyond the river Rur, in which situation they used to harrass frequently the Austrian troops.

Major Mahony, who commanded the advanced posts, grew impatient of being thus molested, and resolved last night to give them chase, at the head of some companies of chasseur Servians, supported by a troop of hussars.

The French had their general, two officers, and between forty and fifty rank and file killed; forty of them were made prisoners; the rest, favoured by the darkness of the night, saved themselves by flight; and on the day following, upwards of twenty of them were found drowned in the river.

OSTEND, *January* 16.

A recommendation has come to the merchants of Dunkirk from the executive council of France, to fit out all the privateers they possibly can, against England.

In consequence of this, all the vessels at this port, that are fit for the purpose, are buying up; but no merchant of this city will be engaged in fitting out any vessel against Great-Britain.

PARIS, *January* 17.

THURSDAY, half past nine in the evening.

I am sorry it falls to my lot to communicate to you the most distressing intelligence of the event which has just taken place.

The national convention after sitting near thirty-four hours, has just voted, that the punishment of DEATH SHALL BE INFLICTED ON HIS MOST CHRISTIAN MAJESTY.

This unjust and iniquitous judgment was carried by a majority of rather more than a hundred. Fifty of this number, though they voted for death, differed in opinion from the rest in respect to the time when it should be inflicted, some thinking it should not be put in execution till the end of the war, and others proposing that it should be postponed till the sense of the people should be taken. Petion and many of the leading members, voted for death with the restrictions.

Amazement and terror appear universally to prevail; and the confusion of those who are known to have been attached to the royal prisoner, can be more easily imagined than described. So great was the general terror during this long sitting of the convention, that many of the members, who went to the hall on Tuesday morning with a positive resolution of saving the king, if possible, found themselves compelled by the most urgent motives of personal safety, to vote against him.

There undoubtedly was great reason for this apprehension; for a most formidable mob was collected which openly threatened by name, many of the members, to murder them upon the spot if they did not vote for the death of the king.

I cannot express the horror which was painted in the countenance of every individual in the national convention, where the very worst of mankind were assembled, when the duke of Orleans gave his vote for the death of his king and relation. Even Manuel, in a very proper and spirited manner attacked him upon it. This execrable branch of the house of Bourbon has had a remittance of more than 20,000 livres sent to him from England, by which he is in some measure enabled to defray the charge of the assassins whom he and Robertspierre have now in pay.

The KING is perfectly reconciled to his fate.

The situation of her majesty Madame Elizabeth, and the princess royal, is melancholy indeed! The latter has for some time been unwell; and the indelicate conversation which took place in the convention, upon her majesty applying for a physician, is not to be described. The dauphin is perfectly well and is universally beloved.

LONDON, *January* 12.

It is a curious fact that the answer of lord Grenville to Monsieur Chauvelin, which no doubt that gentleman transmitted to the executive council of the republic, has never yet been presented by them to the convention.—Is this ominous of war or peace? We confess, we do not know what conclusion to draw from this conduct, but we rather think it is favourable. We have stated that the answer is long: it is what, in diplomatic language, is an answer *raisonné*, and contains all the arguments upon which our court has taken up the question. It would look therefore by this silence that they were deliberating on those arguments, and deliberation is constantly favourable to peace.

The door of negotiation is also opened by this answer, though not perhaps in the most handsome and dignified way; for rumour says, that lord Grenville affects to evade the etiquette of a direct communication, by the qualifying peace-maker *if*. *If* there were an acknowledged minister, then I should say so and so. This is their way of getting over a difficulty.

Jan. 15. By the advices at Lloyd's, thirty sail of East-Indiamen are on their passage home; and, in case of hostilities breaking out between this country and France in the course of two months, it is more than probable, the greater number of these valuable ships will fall to the lot of our cruisers.

Government have determined upon fortifying our West-India islands.

Mr. Dundas, we are informed, suggested an idea of the negroes upon them being employed, instead of sending over, at a considerable expence to the nation, a sufficient number of hands for that purpose; he has consulted several of the first merchants in this city. We understand that the plan is agreeable to them, and will be observed by government.

Commodore Gardner, whom, when we name him again, we shall hope to call admiral, has recommended to the admiralty a plan for the relief of those seamen who have claims upon the bounty of government, but cannot yet be admitted into Greenwich Hospital.

Yesterday morning letters were received at the admiralty-office, Charing-Cross, from commodore Murray, who is now at anchor in the Scheld. They were sent off by the commodore on Thursday last. The French gun boats which lately entered the Scheld, it now turns out, proceeded but a little way, they ran aground between high and low water, and the French quitted them in their small boats, intending to return at high water; but before they came back, the Dutch had fairly thrown a bank of earth round them. The French, finding it impossible to move the boats, have deserted them. No French vessels of any kind had either entered or quitted the Scheld from the time commodore Murray anchored there till the date of his dispatches.

Jan. 18. Peace with France is most devoutly to be wished for. What will be the consequence of a war with that piratical state? Our merchant ships will be annoyed by their privateers, and by those of our good old friends, the Americans, under the colours of that illustrious republic. Are we, in case of a war, to join our forces with those of our continental new connexions upon the occasion? What mischiefs may we not expect? History continually reminds how little effectual the junctions of the troops of different nations have been; neither are perhaps hearty in the cause; and there is a continual ground for jealousies, envy and want of subordination. At the same time the power that we attempt to oppose becomes, in consequence of that attempt, more united and compacted within itself, and is prevented from these internal disorders, by that union which would otherwise disunite and destroy it.

An immediate attack is meditated by the French against the islands of Guernsey and Jersey. The 54th regiment of foot is ordered to embark at Dover to reinforce the former.

OFFICIAL PARTICULARS

Of the recent action at Hockheim, between the French and the combined Prussian and Austrian armies.

Head-Quarters, Hockheim, Jan. 7, 1793.

Yesterday afternoon his Prussian majesty, accompanied by his serene highness the duke of Brunswick, arrived here, from the action which took place at Hockheim. His majesty honoured the theatre with his presence, and went afterwards to the ball given by his royal highness the prince royal of Prussia.

All we know of the action is, that it was very smart on both sides.

The French troops stationed at Cassel, under the command of general Neuwinger, wanted to force their way to Hockheim, but the Hessian and Prussian troops contested this passage with that valour which they are so renowned for.

Prince Hohenloe, whose head-quarters are at Weisbaden, arrived likewise in the field of battle, and attacked the French in the flank, which forced them to make a precipitate retreat to their entrenchments at Cassel. On this occasion the Prussian general Wolfrath had his horse shot under him.

When the king of Prussia entered Hockheim, twelve Frenchmen, who were concealed in the tower above the town-gate, fired down with muskets and carabines upon his majesty, who was then very close, but providentially escaped without being hurt. A Hessian detachment immediately rushed into the tower, and cut those murderous French banditti in pieces.

The French left 300 men dead and wounded on the field. The Hessian chasseurs have suffered considerably.

This afternoon 160 Frenchmen, and 12 pieces of cannon, were brought in here, preceded by 12 trumpeters, as trophies of the engagement.

More prisoners are expected to-morrow.

A French colonel has just been brought in prisoner.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 20.

Yesterday we received per the Tryal captain Watts, further particulars respecting the fate of the unfortunate Louis the XVIth.

An English packet arrived at Lisbon with expresses from the British government, and amongst other intelligence, brought an account of the condemnation of the king of France, together with English papers (The London Daily Advertiser) as late as the 22d January, containing the sentence pronounced on that unhappy monarch by the national convention; from those papers we have selected many particulars which are inserted in this day's publication.

The circumstances as reported at Lisbon were, that the convention were to pronounce sentence on the 14th—other accounts mention the 20th, but from the extract hereafter inserted, it appears that the sentence was pronounced the 17th January—However, be it on what day it may, it was reported thus at Lisbon—That a mob had surrounded the convention, and threatened not to let one member escape with his life until they should pronounce sentence, and until it was brought forth and read to the mob.

In consequence whereof the convention were obliged to satisfy the people, and a committee was appointed to carry the sentence and read it to the king in his apartment, which when they had done it is said he fainted away—that the lights were then taken from the apartment for some time, and the king left alone, in order that when he recovered he might feel the more horror—this cruelty if it was really practised, was like a double death.

The duke of Orleans, was mentioned as having been the 3d figner to the sentence.

The execution took place on Monday the 21st January, early in the morning, and with torch-light. A hole was dug under the scaffold, into which the head and trunk fell, and a fire was made which reduced it to ashes, after which the place was paved over, in order if possible, to pass the action in oblivion.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated 6th February, 1793, per Tryal, captain Watts.

"By the last packet which arrived 5th instant, we have the disagreeable news of the death of the king of France; he was tried on Sunday the 20th January, and condemned to be executed the next day at ten o'clock in the morning, but was beheaded at four in the morning by torch-light: after his head was cut off it fell into the hole dug for the purpose, and his body thrown after it without any ceremony or parade: this conduct seems to impress horror and resentment from all who have heard speak on the subject."

We have further accounts by the Tryal, that the English packet had four shot fired at her by a French frigate as she went out of Lisbon, with intention to bring the packet to, but she refused to slacken sail, and proceeded on her voyage with hoisted colours.

The English prints are filled with accounts of the eager spirit of that nation for war—that exclusive of the king's bounty of five pounds, the counties had offered an additional recompense of fifty shillings to every seaman who would enter the fleet; the consequence of which was, that men were enlisting extremely fast.

The people in Cheshire who burned Tom Paine in effigy, were said to be the lowest of the mob.

They were preſſing men faſt at Liſbon when the Tryal ſailed, and the place was ſtrongly fortified—1300 had been preſſed in one night, and the common gaols almoſt emptied for men—The people in Liſbon are dreadfully alarmed for fear of a viſit from the French fleet which is ſaid to be on a very reſpectable footing.

There were eighteen Britiſh ſhips of the line ready for ſea, and it was believed they were deſtined to join the Spaniſh and Portugueſe fleets.

It ſeems ſtrange, that notwithſtanding all the foregoing different accounts reſpecting the death of the king, yet letters dated Gibraltar, February 12th, from a perſon in high office, to his correſpondent in this city, do not mention the ſubject.

Another extract of a letter from Liſbon, dated February 5th, to a mercantile houſe here—after mentioning the dates of ſome Engliſh papers encloſed, to 22d January, ſays—"That there are ſome freſher papers in Liſbon, but do not ſay from whence they are—which gave an account of the execution, and that the unhappy and unfortunate Louis the XVIth, has filled up the meaſure of his misfortunes—he was butchered on the 21ſt of January, in a private manner, in conſequence of a ſentence of the convention: this barbarous, attrocious act, excites horror and indignation, in every man's breaſt who is not a madman. A general war is now looked for as a conſequence of this ſtep."

It was further mentioned, that Mr. Egalite who had ſigned the ſentence, had not thereby been able to ſave himſelf from the force of the decree for baniſhing all the branches of the royal family.

Poſtſcript of a letter dated Liſbon, February 5, ſays, "The death of the king of France, who was beheaded, makes me change opinion about war, believing it impoſſible; and that the only reſpected colours will be yours (the American) in Europe. I am, &c.

Accounts by the Perſeverance, captain Boys, who left Gibraltar the 13th February, ſay, that the governor (Boyd) had received official accounts, from Madrid, of the fate of Louis the XVI.

ANNAPOLIS, *March* 28.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, dated February 12, 1793.

"We are ſtill in a ſtate of uncertainty with reſpect to war or peace, but now the unfortunate king of France is no more, having been put to death on the 21ſt ult. we ſhall ſoon know what determination the powers of Europe will come to. Spain has agreed to join Great-Britain and Holland againſt France, and are making great preparations for war. The Algerines have declared war againſt the Dutch, being diſpleaſed with the laſt preſents they ſent them—we have a ſtrong ſquadron of Portugueſe men of war here waiting, the Algerines ſay there is no danger of veſſels under your colours coming to this place."

An ACT for the relief of certain FOREIGNERS *who have ſettled within this ſtate, further ſupplementary to the ACT for* NATURALIZATION; *paſſed the* 22*d of December*, 1792.

WHEREAS the act for naturalization, paſſed at July ſeſſion, in the year ſeventeen hundred and ſeventy-nine, declares, that every perſon, who ſhall thereafter come into this ſtate, from any nation, kingdom, or ſtate, and ſhall repeat and ſubſcribe a declaration of his belief in the Chriſtian religion, and take, repeat and ſubſcribe, the oath or affirmation in the ſame act preſcribed, before the governor and the council, or before the general court, or any one of the judges thereof, or before any county court, ſhall thereupon, and thereafter be deemed, adjudged, and taken, to be a natural-born ſubject of this ſtate; and ſhall be thenceforth, entitled to all the immunities, rights and privileges, of a natural-born ſubject of this ſtate; ſubject, nevertheleſs, to the reſtriction provided by the ſaid act: And whereas, ſince the paſſage of the ſaid act, divers foreigners have come into this ſtate, and have ſettled, and become inhabitants thereof, and have been induced, from the various advantages afforded by our government, climate, ſoil, and commerce, to employ their money in the purchaſe of property, both real and perſonal, and to improve the ſame, thereby acquiring a juſt and equitable title to ſuch property; but, through ignorance of the proviſions contained in the before mentioned act, or apprehending that taking and ſubſcribing the oaths of allegiance, in the uſual manner, would entitle them to the advantages of property, the ſaid foreigners have not taken and ſubſcribed the oath, preſcribed by the act for naturalization, under the particular circumſtances required by the ſame, whereby their titles to ſuch real property as they have acquired, ſince their ſettlement in this ſtate, may be drawn in queſtion, to their great prejudice and injury; and whereas, the ſaid foreigners have always manifeſted a firm attachment to our government and laws, and it is conceived that by ſecuring their intereſt in our ſoil, their affections to this country will be more fully confirmed, and that juſtice and policy require, that the hardſhips and inconveniences, under which they reſpectively labour, ſhould be remedied; therefore,

Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland, That all and every the ſaid foreigners who, ſince their ſettlement in this ſtate, have purchaſed and acquired, by any lawful and fair means, any portion of property, real, perſonal or mixed, and have ſince poſſeſſed and enjoyed the ſame, and have ſtill a juſt and equitable title thereto, whether ſuch titles be derived from grant, gift, purchaſe or deviſe, ſhall, by virtue of this act, hold, poſſeſs, and enjoy, ſuch property, real, perſonal, and mixed, as fully and amply, and to all intents and purpoſes, as rightfully, as the ſaid foreigners would have been entitled to hold, poſſeſs, and enjoy the ſame if they had, reſpectively, naturalized themſelves, according to the expreſs proviſions contained in the ſaid act for naturalization.

And be it further enacted, That in caſe any real property, purchaſed or acquired by foreigners, ſince the paſſage of the aforeſaid act, hath been eſcheated, it is hereby declared, that all the right and title of this ſtate to the ſaid property ſo eſcheated, and to any property ſo eſcheatable, be, and the ſame are, hereby relinquiſhed, and veſted for ever hereafter in the ſaid foreigners, their heirs, and aſſigns;—ſaving nevertheleſs, to all perſons whatſoever, who may have heretofore acquired titles to any ſuch eſcheatable property, under the laws of this ſtate, their ſeveral and reſpective rights: And all and every perſon and perſons, who may have purchaſed, or otherwiſe acquired, any real property, from or under the ſaid foreigners, or any of them, ſhall be, and they are hereby declared to be, entitled to all and every advantage, with reſpect to ſuch property, as if the ſame had been purchaſed, or acquired, from or under any foreigners who have naturalized themſelves, according to the proviſions of the ſaid original act.

Provided nevertheleſs, That the ſaid foreigners, reſpectively, before they ſhall receive the benefit of this act, ſhall naturalize themſelves, in the mode preſcribed by the original act, on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next enſuing; any law to the contrary thereof notwithſtanding: *And provided alſo*, That no applications, within the period limited by this act, to prejudice the rights of the ſaid reſpective foreigners, or others, ſhall be admitted or received.

And, in order to carry the good intention, as well of this, as of the ſaid original act, into complete execution, *Be it enacted*, That the governor and council ſhall, and they are hereby required, to cauſe the ſaid reſpective acts to be printed and publiſhed in the ſeveral news-papers within this ſtate, for the ſpace of ſix weeks after the end of this ſeſſion of aſſembly, in the Engliſh, French, and German languages; and ſhall alſo cauſe the ſaid original act to be publiſhed, in like manner, for the ſpace of three weeks, in the month of Auguſt, in every year hereafter.

ETAT DE MARYLAND.

ARRET

Pour ſubvenir au ſoulagement de certains étrangers qui ſe ſont établis dans cet état, ſupplées à l'arrêt de naturalization, paſſé 22me Decembre, 1792.

D'AUTANT que l'arrêt pour la naturalization, paſſé dans la séance de Juillet, l'an mil ſept cens ſoixante et dix neuf, declare, que toute perſonne qui viendra dorénavant dans cet état, de quelque nation, royaume ou état, que ce ſoit, et répétera et ſignera un edéclaration de ſa croyance dans la religion chrétienne, et prendra, répétera et ſignera, le ſerment, ou l'affirmation, preſcrite et ordonné par le dit Arrêt, pardevant le gouverneur et ſon conſeil, ou pardevant la cour générale, ou pardevant quelqu'un de ſes juges, ou pardevant quelque cour de comté, ſera alors et dorénavant, regardé et conſideré comme ſujet naturel de cet état, et ſera, à l'avenir, en droit de jouir de toute la liberté et des privileges d'un ſujet natural de cet état; néanmoins, aſſujettis aux reſtrictions réferées par le dit arrêt: Et d'autant que, depuis que cet arrêt eſt paſsée, divers etrangers ſont venus dans cet état, et s'y ſont établis, et en ſont devenus habitants, et ont été portés, par les differentes avantages accordés par notre gouvernement, par le climat, par le ſol, par le commerce, et par la facilité d'employer leur argent d'acheter des biens meubles et immeubles, et de les faire valoir, en acquérant des titres juſtes et équitables pour les dits biens; mais, par l'ignorance des choſes contenues dans l'arrêt ci-devant mentionnée, ou, en concevant qu'en prenant et ſignant le ſerment d'obéiſſance, dans la forme ordinaire, ils ſeroient en droit de jouir des avantages que jouiſſent les ſujets naturels, les dits étrangers n'ont pas pris et ſigné le ſerment preſcrit par l'arrêt pour naturalization, ſous les circonſtances particuliéres qui en étoit requiſes; c'eſt pourquoi les titres acquis pour les achats des biens à fonds qu'ils ont acheté, depuis leur établiſſement dan cet état, pouroient être éxaminés, ce qui leur ſeroit très préjudiciable et injurieux: Et d'autant que les dits étrangers ont toujours manifeſté un grand attachement pour notre gouvernement et nos loix, et que nous concevons, qu'en mettant leurs biens en ſureté dans notre païs, que leur affection pour cet état ſera plus entiérement confirmée, et que la juſtice et le politique réquere, que les peines et les inconvenients, qu'ils ſouffrent, ſoient rémédies,

C'eſt pourquoi l'Aſſemblée Générale de Maryland a paſsé un Arrêt, dans lequel il eſt entendu, Que tous les étrangers qui, depuis leur établiſſement dans cet état, ont acheté et acquis, par des voies juſtes et legitimes, quelques biens meubles et immeubles, et qui, depuis, les ont poſſedé et jouit, et qui en ont encore des titres juſtes et équitables, ſoit qu'ils leur fuſſent légués par conceſſion, par dons, ou par teſtament, en vertu de cet arrêt, auront poſſeſſion et jouiront des dits biens, meubles et immeubles, auſſi entiérement et amplement, à tous égards, et auſſi légitimement comme ſi les dits étrangers auroient été en droit de tenir, d'avoir, et de jouir les dits biens, s'ils ſe fuſſent faits naturalizer, ſuivant les formes contenues dans le dit arrêt pour la naturallization.

Et qu'il ſoit encore ordonné, Que, ſi en cas quelque bien à fond acheté, ou acquis, par des étrangers, depuis que le ſuſdit arrêt eſt paſsé, a été confiſqué, il eſt declaré, par ces preſentes, que tous les droits et les titres de cet etat, contre le dit bien, confiſqué de cette maniere, et contre tout bien confiſcable, ſoient, et ſont par ce moyen, abandonnes, et inveſtis à jamais aux dits etrangers, leurs heritiers, ou ſubſtitués; cedant, neanmoins, à toute perſonne qui aura acquis des titres, pour aucun de ces biens confiſcables, ſous les loix de cet etat, les divers droits: Et tout perſonne qui aura acheté, ou acquis, quelque bien à fond, des dits etrangers, ſera, et eſt ici declaré, en droit de tous les avantages que le bien peut produire, comme s'il avoit été achete ou acquis de quelque etranger, qui ſe ſoit naturalize ſelon les ordonnances du dit arrêt original.

A condition, néanmoins, Que les dits etrangers ſe naturaliſeront, dans la forme preſcrite par l'arrêt original, auparavant de recevoir l'avantage de cet arrêt; laquelle naturalization ſera avant, ou ſur le premier jour du mois de Aout prochain; toute ordonnance contraire à celle-ci ſera illegale: pourvu, qu'aucune application ne ſe faſſe, au-deſſous du tems limite par cet arrêt, pour prejudicier les droits des dits etrangers, ou autre, et qu'elle ne ſoient admiſes ni reçues.

Et, afin de continuer les bonnes intentions, tant par ces preſents que par celles de l'arrêt original, et les mener à une entiere execution, *Qu'il ſoit encore ordonné*, Que le gouverneur et ſon conſeil ſeront, et ſont ainſi pries, de faire imprimer les dits arrêts, dans les diverſes Gazettes de cet etat, pendant l'eſpace de ſix ſemaines après la fin de cet ſeance d'aſſemblée, dans les langues Françoiſes, Allemandes et Angloiſes; et le dit arrêt original ſera publie dorenavant de la même maniere, pendant l'eſpace de trois ſemaines, toutes les ans, dans le mois de Aout.

Ein GESETZ zur Erleichterung gewiſſer in dieſem Staat anſaſſiger Fremdlinge, ein fernerer Nachtrag zum NATURALISIRUNGS-GESETZE—*gegeben den* 22*ſten December*, 1792.

DA das Naturaliſirungs Geſetz gegeben in der November Sitzung des Jahres ſiebenzehn hundert und neun und ſiebenzig erklaeret, daß jede Perſon, die darnach, von irgend einer Nation Reich oder Staat, in dieſen Staat kommen, und vor dem Gouverneur und Rath, oder dem Allgemeinen Gericht, oder vor irgend einem Richter deſſelben, oder vor irgend einen Grafſchafts Gericht eine Erklaerung ihres Glaubens in der Chriſtliche Religion nachſprechen und unterſchreiben, und den in demſelben Geſetz vorgeſchriebenen Eid oder Betheurung leiſten nachſprechen und unterſchreiben werde, darauf und darnach fuer einen eingebohrnen Buerger dieſes Staats geachtet angeſehen und gehalten ſeyn und von deman zu allen Freyheiten Rechten und Privilegien eines eingebohrnen Buergers dieſes Staats berechtiget ſeyn ſolle, der in beſagtem Geſetze beſtimten Einſchraenkung nichtsdeſtoweniger unterworfen. Und da, ſeitdem dieſes Geſetz gegeben worden, verſchiedene Fremdlinge in dieſen Staat gekommen, ſich darin niedergelaſſen haben, und Einwohner deſſelben geworden ſind, und durch die mannigfaltigen Vortheile, welche unſere Regierung, Himmelsſtrich, Boden und Handel verſchaffen, veranlaſſet wurden, ihr Geld zum Ankauf ſowohl reellen als perſoenlichen Eigenthum zu verwenden, und daſſelbe zu benuzen, wodurch ſie einen gerechten und billigen Anſpruch an ſolches Eigenthum erwarben; allein da die beſagten Fremdlinge aus Unkunde der in vorbemeldetem Geſetze enthaltenen Vorkehrungen, oder weil ſie vermutheten, daß die Eide der Treue auf die gewoehnliche Weiſe leiſten und unterſchreiben ihnen die Vortheile des Eigenthumsrechtes zukommen laſſe, den durch das Naturaliſirungs-Geſetz vorgeſchriebenen Eid, unter den in deſſelben erheiſchten beſondern Umſtaenden, nicht geleiſtet und unterſchrieben haben; wodurch ihre Anſpruche auf reelles Eigenthum, das ſie ſeit ihrer Niederlaſſung in dieſem Staate erworben haben, bezweifelt werden moegen, zu ihrem groſſen Nachtheil und Schaden; und da die beſagten Fremdlinge immer eine feſte Anhaenglichkeit an unſere Regierung und Geſetze geoffenbaret haben, und da man ſich vorſtellet, daß durch Sicherſtellung ihres Intereſſes in unſerm Grund und Boden ihre Zuneigung zu dieſem Lande deſtomehr werde bekraeftiget werden, und da Gerechtigkeit und Staatsklugheit erfordern, daß den Beſchwerden und Unbequemlichkeiten welche ſie reſpective bedrucken, abgeholfen werde; Deswegen,

Sey es durch die allgemeine Verſamlung von Maryland zum Geſetz gemacht, Daß alle und jede beſagte Fremdlinge, welche ſeit ihrer Niederlaſſung in dieſem Staat irgend einen Theil Eigenthums, reell, perſoenlich oder vermiſcht, durch irgend geſetzliche und erlaubte Mittel angekauft und erworben, und daſſelbe ſeitdem beſeſſen und genoſſen, und noch gerechte und billige Anſpruche darauf haben, es ſeyen ſolche Anſpruche hergeleitet von Uebertrag, Schenkung, Kauf, oder Nachlaß—in Kraft dieſes Geſetzes, ſolches Eigenthum, reelles, perſoenlich, oder vermiſchtes, eben ſo vollkommentlich und genueglich, und in allem Betracht eben ſo rechtmaeſſiglich behalten beſitzen und genieſſen ſollen, als ſie, die beſagten Fremdlinge, berechtiget geweſen ſeyn wuerden es zu behalten zu beſitzen und zu genieſſen, wenn ſie ſich reſpective naturaliſirt hatten den ausdrueklichen in beſagtem Naturaliſirungs Geſetz enthaltenen Vorkehrungen gemaeß.

Und es ſey ferner zum Geſetz gemacht, Daß hierdey kundgethan werde, im Fall irgend reelles Eigenthum, durch Fremdlinge gekauft oder erworben ſeit dem beſagtes Geſetz gegeben iſt, confiſcirt geworden iſt, daß auf alle Rechte und Anſpruche dieſes Staats auf beſagtes ſo confiſcirtes Eigenthum und auf irgend ein zu confiſcirendes Eigenthum hiemit Verzicht gethan iſt und wird, und daſſelbe hinfuero fuer immer den beſagten Fremden ihren Erben und Aſſignirten ertheilet wird;—allen Perſonen, wer ſie ſeyn moegen, die hiernach den Geſetzen dieſes Staates auf irgend ſolches zu confiſcirendes Eigenthum Anſpruche erworben haben, ihre zerſchiedene und reſpective Rechte nichtsdeſtoweniger vorbehalten. Und alle und jede Perſon oder Perſonen, welche irgend reelles Eigenthum von oder von wegen beſagten Fremdlingen oder irgend einem derſelben gekauft oder auf andere Weiſe erworben haben moegen, ſollen erklaeret werden, und ſind hiemit erklaeret, allen und jeden auf ſolches Eigenthum Bezug habenden Vortheilen berechtiget zu ſeyn, als waere daſſelbe von oder von wegen irgend ſolchen Fremdlingen die ſich den Vorkehrungen beſagten anſpruenglichen Geſetzes gemaeß naturaliſirt haben, gekauft oder erworben worden.

Nichtsdeſtoweniger mit dem Vorbehalt, Daß beſagte Fremdlinge reſpective ehe und bevor ſie die Wohlthat dieſes Geſetzes erlangen, ſich auf die in dem urſprunglichen Geſetze vorgeſchriebene Weiſe an oder vor dem erſten Tag naechſtkuenftigen Auguſts naturaliſiren laſſen, irgend eines Geſetzes zum Gegentheil ungeachtet;

Und auch verordnet, daß waehrend des in dieſem Geſetze beſtimmten Zeitraumes keine Angaben, die Rechte der beſagten reſpectiven Fremdlinge oder anderer zu benachtheiligen, zugelaſſen oder angenommen werden ſollen.

Und damit die gute Abſicht ſo wohl dieſes als des urſprunglichen Geſetze vollſtaendig ausgefuehret werde, *ſey es zum Geſetz gemacht*, daß der Gouverneur und Rath (und es wird ihnen hiemit aufgetragen) die beſagten reſpectiven Geſetze, ſechs wochen lang nach dem Ende dieſer sitzung der Verſammlung, in den verſchiedenen Zeitungen dieſes Staates, in der Engliſchen, Franzoeſiſchen und Deutſchen Sprache drucken und bekanntmachen laſſen ſollen; und auch, daß ſie beſagtes urſprueng liches Geſetz, auf dieſelbe Weiſe, drey Wochen lang, im Auguſt Monat jeden kuenftigen Jahres bekanntmachen laſſen ſollen.

Purſuant to a decree of the high court of chancery, will be SOLD, on the premiſes, for READY MONEY, on the 22d day of April next,

ALL the real eſtate of EDWARD GREEN, ſen. late of Charles county, deceaſed, for the payment of his juſt debts; this land, conſiſting of 214 acres, is ſituate on the main road leading from Port-Tobacco to Piſcataway, and is well adapted to the produce of corn, wheat and tobacco; the improvements thereon are, a good dwelling houſe, kitchen, corn houſe, and other out houſes, with a good apple orchard and a few other fruit trees.

HENRY H. CHAPMAN, Truſtee.

Charles county, March 23, 1793.

Dancing School.

JAMES ROBARDET,

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and gentlemen of this city, that his DANCING-SCHOOL will be opened on THURSDAY the 5th of April, at ten o'clock in the morning for ladies, and at five P. M. for the gentlemen.

The TERMS of TUITION will be known at his DANCING-ROOM.

A PRACTISING BALL

Will be given every fortnight, for the improvement of his pupils, at which time their parents and guardians will be gratefully admitted.

JAMES SMITH,

From LONDON,

BEGS leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, that he has commenced buſineſs in Market-ſtreet, near the Centre Market, Baltimore; he frames pictures, prints, needle work, and drawings, in the beſt manner, ſo as to prevent injury by duſt or inſect. His BLACK OVALS are eſteemed in point of poliſh, durability and cheapneſs, as preferable to moſt that are ſeen. Old glaſs or picture frames *new gilt, &c.* Moulding in length, plain black or gilt edges, may be had by the 100 feet or larger quantity; alſo ovals by the dozen for thoſe who wiſh to deal in ſuch articles.

Baltimore, March 1793.

Six Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living on the north ſide of Severn, within three miles of the ferry, a ſorrel MARE, about 14 hands three inches high, has a brand of a ſtirrup on her left buttock, a few white hairs in her face, and her mane hangs on the wrong ſide. She is ſuppoſed to have been ſtolen by a runaway negro man, adverтiſed by Mr. John Brice, of Annapolis. Whoever brings home the ſaid mare ſhall receive the above reward, to be paid by

SARAH WATKINS.

March 28, 1793.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Montgomery county, near the Great Falls of Patowmack, a mulatto girl named SALLY, but it is probable ſhe will call herſelf SALLY BUTLER, and endeavour to paſs as a free girl; ſhe is about five feet four inches high, and has ſome marks of the ſmall-pox about her face; her cloathing was a blue cotton petticoat and oſnabrig jacket, when talked to ſhe is very apt to hold down her face. Whoever takes up the ſaid girl, and ſecures her in any gaol, and will give information thereof, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

THOMAS OFFUTT, jun.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 23d of December, 1792, a dark mulatto man named GEORGE, about 30 years of age, ſix feet and better high, a very likely fellow; he went away in company with ſeveral of the Butlers, who were going to Annapolis; Nell Butler, a very bright mulatto, went with him as his wife; he will endeavour to paſs as a free man by the name of GEORGE SHORTER. Whoever will apprehend the ſaid negro and ſecure him in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive EIGHT DOLLARS, and if brought home the above reward.

HENRY NEALE.

St. Mary's county, March 22, 1793.

St. Mary's county, March 5, 1793.

THE ſubſcriber hereby forewarns all perſons from hunting with dogs or gun, or in any manner paſſing through her plantation, and from treſpaſſing on the ſame, or her ſhores, as ſhe is determined to proſecute them to the utmoſt rigour of the law.

RUTHY STONE.

Hyder Ally,

IS in high perfection, and ſtands this ſeaſon at the ſeat of OBADIAH HARWOOD, near Samuel Rawlings's, to cover mares at two guineas each, payable the firſt day of September next, when it is expected the ſtricteſt punctuality will be obſerved.

HYDER ALLY is a beautiful bay, elegantly dappled, full 15 hands three inches high, bony, lengthy, ſtrong and active; his ſtrong reſemblance to his ſire, whoſe ſtock ſtands in high eſtimation both for the turf and ſaddle, will, it is preſumed, entitle him to a preference, and his pedigree following will prove his blood equal to that of any horſe in America.

He was got by the noted Arabian, his dam by Othello, his grand-dam (an imported mare from the duke of Hamilton's ſtud) by Spot, his great-grand-dam by Cartouch, his great-great-grand-dam by Old Traveller, his great-great-great-grand-dam by Sedbury, his great-great-great-great-grand-dam by Childers, out of a Barb mare.

Excellent paſtures are provided for mares coming from afar at 2/6 per week, and every poſſible care taken of them, but accidents and eſcapes muſt be at the riſk of their owners.

RICHARD JONES, Groom.

NOTICE.

A Young JACK-ASS, got by ROYAL-GIFT,

WILL cover this ſeaſon at Mr. SPRIGG's farm, on Weſt river, at ONE GUINEA the mare or jenny. Good paſturage gratis, but will not be anſwerable for eſcapes or any other accident. No mares will be received without the caſh ſent with them.

Weſt river, March 23, 1793.

In CHANCERY, March 1, 1793.

ON application to the chancellor, by a petition in writing, of EDWARD WARE BOSWELL, an inſolvent debtor, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of ſundry inſolvent debtors, and offering, agreeably to the ſaid act, to deliver up, to the uſe of his creditors, all his property, real, perſonal, or mixed, to which he is any way entitled, and a liſt of his creditors, and a ſchedule of his property, ſo far as he can aſcertain, on oath, being annexed to the ſaid petition; it is thereupon by the chancellor adjudged and ordered, that the ſaid Edward Ware Boſwell appear before the chancellor, in the chancery-office, in the city of Annapolis, on the eighth day of April next, for the purpoſe of taking, in the preſence of ſuch of his creditors as ſhall attend in, or by their agents or attornies, the oath by the ſaid act preſcribed for delivering up his property as aforeſaid, and that in the mean time he give notice to his creditors of his application aforeſaid, by cauſing a copy of this order to be inſerted in the Maryland Gazette at any time before the end of this inſtant, and continued therein four weeks ſucceſſively.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

CITY of WASHINGTON, January 7, 1793.

A NUMBER of LOTS in this city, will be offered for SALE at auction, by the COMMISSIONERS, on the ſeventeenth day of September next. One fourth part of the purchaſe money is to be paid down, the reſidue in three equal annual payments, with yearly intereſt on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M. GANTT, Clerk
to the commiſſioners.

Extract of an act of the general aſſembly of Maryland, "concerning the territory of Columbia and the city of Waſhington."

"*Be it enacted*, That any foreigner may by deed or will, hereafter to be made, take and hold lands within that part of the ſaid territory which lies within this ſtate, in the ſame manner as if he was a citizen of this ſtate; and the ſame lands may be conveyed by him, and tranſmitted to, and be inherited by his heirs or relations, as if he and they were citizens of this ſtate: *Provided*, That no foreigner ſhall, in virtue hereof, be entitled to any other or further privilege of a citizen."

Agreeable to an order from the orphans court, of Prince-George's county, will be SOLD, to the higheſt bidder, on Saturday the 30th inſtant,

TWO NEGRO WOMEN and one MAN, late the property of DANIEL PAGE, deceaſed. The ſale to begin at twelve o'clock, when the terms will be made known, by

VIRLINDA STRICKLAND, Adm'x.

March 22, 1793.

Robert Johnſon,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the public, that he has for SALE, at his STORE on the DOCK, the following articles, viz.

PORT,
LISBON, } WINE.
TENERIFFE,

FRENCH BRANDY,
APPLE, ditto.

BARBADOES and ANTIGUA SPIRIT,
WEST INDIA and N. ENGLAND RUM,
GIN, by the caſe or ſmaller quantity.

With a variety of other articles in the GROCERY line, which he will ſell very low for CASH.

N. B. Bargains may be had at the above ſtore, in DRY GOODS, of almoſt every deſcription; the property of JOHNSON and HARWOOD, as they wiſh to cloſe their concern.

The ſubſcribers will offer for SALE, to the higheſt bidder, on Wedneſday the 3d of APRIL next, at Upper-Marlborough,

THREE HUNDRED ACRES, a part of a tract of LAND called PERRY WOOD, the property of ANNISON MURDOCK, Eſquire, the better half of this land is uncleared, and well timbered, it has alſo the advantage of an excellent mill ſeat, on a conſtant ſtream, together with thirty or forty acres of meadow ground, which may be eaſily reclaimed. Mr. John Ridgeway, living on the premiſes, will ſhew the land to any perſon who may apply. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale, by

GARLAND CALLIS,
ANTHONY ADDISON,
AND
CLEMENT BROOKE, } Truſtees.

The high bred imported Horſe PAYMASTER,

WILL ſtand this ſeaſon to cover mares at Stepney on South river, at eight dollars for each mare, and one dollar to the groom, the money to be ſent with the mares and paid before they are covered.

Paymaſter was imported laſt ſummer from England by col. Stone, he is ſeven years old, a fine bay, full fifteen and an half hands high, well marked with white, ſtrong, boney, active and well formed, and in high perfection.

Paymaſter was got by Old Paymaſter, his dam by Truncheon, his grand-dam by Regulus, his great-grand-dam by Baſtby's Snake, his great-great-grand-dam by Old Partner, his great-great-great-grand-dam by Croft's Egyptian, his great-great-great-great-grand-dam by Veſtall's Turk, out of Trumpet's dam.

JOHN CRAGGS.

Good paſturage for mares at half a dollar per week, and the beſt care taken of them, but I will not be anſwerable for accidents or eſcapes.

J. CRAGGS.

In CHANCERY, March 15, 1793.

George Shaver & Barbara Stukey, Executors of Simon Stukey, againſt Richard Barnes and Evan Shelby.

THE ſaid complainants having filed a bill in this court, for the purpoſe of obtaining a decree, to veſt in them a complete title to ſuch part of the tract of land, called the MOUNTAIN of WALES, in Waſhington county, adjoining the land, called LONG MEADOW, as will make the quantity of one hundred and fifty acres, contracted to be conveyed by Evan Shelby to Simon Stukey, deceaſed; and the ſaid bill ſtating that the ſaid Evan Shelby, late of Waſhington county, hath removed out of the ſtate to parts unknown, and a ſubpœna againſt him been returned *non eſt* by the ſheriff of Waſhington county; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that this court will proceed to ſuch decree, as the equity of the caſe may require, unleſs the ſaid Shelby ſhall appear in this court, on or before the firſt day of July next, for the purpoſe of defending this ſuit; provided the complainants give notice of their application to this court, by cauſing a copy of this order to be inſerted three weeks ſucceſſively in the Maryland Gazette, before the laſt day of April next.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's plantation, ſome time in February laſt, a ſmall bay MARE, nine or ten years old, about twelve hands and a half high, a natural pacer, with no perceivable brand. The owner may have her again by proving property, paying charges, and making application to

HELLEN SCOTT.

Elk-Ridge, March, 1793.

THE ſubſcriber being appointed truſtee by the high court of chancery, for the purpoſe of ſelling and conveying the real eſtate of the late EDWARD GREEN, ſen. of Charles county, deceaſed, for the payment of his juſt debts, hereby gives notice, in purſuance of the ſaid decree, to the creditors of ſaid Green, to exhibit their claims with vouchers in ſupport thereof, to the ſaid court without delay.

HENRY H. CHAPMAN.

Charles county, March 14th, 1793.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber is very ſorry to obſerve, that little or no attention has been paid to the repeated applications made to thoſe perſons indebted for dealings at John Petty and Co.'s late ſtores at Queen-Anne, Lower-Marlborough and Port-Tobacco; he therefore ONCE MORE gives public notice, that all thoſe debtors that don't pay their accounts this ſpring, will have ſuits commenced againſt them without diſtinction.

To be Sold,

On the moſt reaſonable Terms, together or ſeparate,

THE whole of the MERCHANDISE now in the ſtores at Port-Tobacco and Lower-Marlborough belonging to the late partnerſhip of John Petty and Co. For terms, apply to

JOHN PETTY.

Annapolis, March 4, 1793.

THE COMMISSIONERS of the federal buildings want to employ FOUR SETS of SAWYERS, immediately in the city of Waſhington; one ſet to be well acquainted with ſawing mahogany. Application to be made to Mr. JAMES HOBAN, in the city. As the employment will be ſteady, it may therefore be an object.

George-town, December 5, 1792.

In CHANCERY, March 16, 1793.

ON the application to the chancellor, by a petition in writing, of WILLIAM LEIGH, an insolvent debtor, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and offering, agreeably to the said act, to deliver up, to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal, and mixed, to which he is any way entitled, and a list of his creditors, and a schedule of his property, so far as he can ascertain, on oath, being annexed to the said petition; it is thereupon by the chancellor adjudged and ordered, that the said William Leigh appear before the chancellor, in the chancery-office, in the city of Annapolis, on the twenty-ninth day of May next, for the purpose of taking, in the presence of such of his creditors as shall attend in person, or by their agents or attorneys, the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property as aforesaid, and that in the mean time he give notice to his creditors of his application aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette four weeks successively before the eighteenth day of May next.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

In CHANCERY, March 7, 1793.

WHEREAS most of the persons appointed by the chancellor trustees for the benefit of the creditors of such insolvent debtors as have made application to him agreeably to an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1791, and the supplement thereto, passed at the succeeding session, and also an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1792, have neglected to apply to the chancellor for directions relative to the sale of the property delivered up by such insolvent debtors, the chancellor hath thought proper to pass this general order, viz.

That in every case, where property delivered up by any insolvent debtor agreeably to any of the acts aforesaid, is unincumbered by mortgage, trust or otherwise, the trustee shall proceed, without delay, to sell the same at public auction, after giving at least fourteen days notice of the time, place and terms, of sale, by advertisement inserted in some convenient news-paper, and set up at convenient public places.

That where the price of the property sold to any purchaser shall not exceed five pounds current money, the purchaser shall pay ready money.

That where the price shall be more than five pounds, and under fifty pounds, the purchaser shall give bond to the trustee, as such, with security (if required) for paying the purchase money, with interest, within one year from the time of sale.

That where the price shall exceed fifty pounds, the purchaser shall give bond as aforesaid, with security, for paying one half of the purchase money, with interest, within one year, and the residue, with interest, within two years from the time of sale.

That in any case, where the property of an insolvent debtor as aforesaid is incumbered with a mortgage, trust or otherwise, the chancellor, on application of the mortgagee, or other person having the lien, will pass an order for the sale of the property so incumbered, on credit or otherwise, as shall seem just and proper, directing that the neat product of the sale be applied, in the first place, to the discharge of the incumbrance.

That each trustee as aforesaid, as soon as conveniently may be after any sale, shall make out and return to the chancellor, with an affidavit of the truth thereof annexed, a full and accurate account of his proceedings relative to such sale, and likewise a list of the claims which have to him, as trustee, been exhibited; and that all trustees of insolvent debtors, under the direction of the chancellor, *who have already made sale*, shall also make out and return an account and list as aforesaid.

That the thirty-first day of December next be hereby limitted and appointed, on or before which day the creditors of any insolvent debtor aforesaid shall bring in and declare their claims to the trustee, provided the said trustee give notice of such limitation, by advertisement inserted three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette, or in the news-papers of Goddard and Angell, before the last day of June next.

ORDERED, That the above order be inserted immediately in four successive news-papers of Messrs. Goddard and Angell, and four weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD.
Reg. Cur. Can.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold at the Printing-Office,
Price seven shillings and six-pence,

The LAWS OF MARYLAND,

Passed November session, 1792.

ALSO,

The Votes & Proceedings OF BOTH HOUSES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

TAKEN up by the subscriber at the mouth of Patapsco river, a small BOAT, about sixteen feet keel, her upper works painted green, she has a new piece lately put in her, her rudder and tiller were inside of her, and likewise three oars, a ring bolt at head and stern. The owner is desired to come prove property, pay charges and take her away.

BENJAMIN BUTCHER.

Anne-Arundel county, February 6, 1793.

Ten Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 12th inst. a negro man named WILL, about 23 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high; had on, when he went away, a round felt hat, osnabrig shirt and trousers, and a coarse cloth over jacket, short and round, he had other cloaths with him, which cannot well be described, he is likely, of a very dark complexion, full faced, and has a remarkable fine set of teeth, he is slow of speech, and rather awkward in his manners, is a tolerable good blacksmith, but has never worked as foreman of a shop: he was formerly the property of Henry May, late of this county, blacksmith. This fellow was taken out of gaol at Alexandria, in Virginia, about eight days ago, but has since made his escape; when he was apprehended he had a forged pass in his possession, and it is expected he may have procured another. Whoever takes up the said negro and brings him to me, or secures him in any gaol so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

RICHARD BEARD.

N. B. It is probable this fellow may endeavour to pass for a free man, as there are many free blacks passing about the country; when he went to Alexandria his intention was to have made his escape by water, I therefore forewarn all masters of vessels, and others, from harbouring or concealing him at their peril, if they should they may expect to be dealt with agreeably to law.

R. B.

Anne-Arundel county, June 20, 1792.

To be SOLD, on credit, At Private Sale,

THAT valuable and well improved FARM, late the residence of Mr. WILLIAM ATKINSON, deceased, pleasantly situated on West river, in Anne-Arundel county, containing 419¾ acres. There is on this farm a genteel dwelling house, in complete order for the immediate reception of a family, and also every necessary out-building. The land is well wooded, and has on it a well of very good water; 85 bushels of wheat were seeded on it last fall. The purchaser may have the stock on the plantation upon reasonable terms. Possession will be given in time to go on with a crop. For further particulars inquire of

F. GREEN, }
J. CLAPHAM, } Executors.

All persons having claims against the estate of Mr. William Atkinson are earnestly requested to make them known immediately, and those indebted to make speedy payment, to the executors.

THE subscriber will sell, upon a credit of three years, a valuable lot of GROUND, containing four acres, in the town of Lower Marlborough. This lot is well improved with a framed dwelling house with brick chimnies at each end, and good rooms below and above stairs, and an excellent cellar with stone walls under the house. There are also upon the lot a framed store house, stable and some fruit trees. The lot is situated upon Patuxent river, and has the privilege of having wharfs extended into the river. He has for sale, upon the same credit, two other lots of ground, adjoining each other, upon one of which stood the public inspecting house, and where there is at present a tolerable good wharf. Captain Thomas Harwood, who resides in the town, will shew the lots to any person inclined to purchase, who, for further terms, may apply to me at the mouth of Patuxent river, in Calvert county.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

JOHN WELSH,

Boot and Shoe Manufacturer,

Corn-hill-street, Annapolis,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has lately received a quantity of the best boot legs and bend soles, and a general assortment of sole and upper leather; he intends to carry on the above business in its various branches in the most fashionable manner and on the lowest terms; those who please to favour him with their commands may depend on their being complied with. Orders from the country will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

N. B. As he intends to embark for Europe by the 15th March he hopes those indebted to him by bond, note, or open account, will come and discharge the same, and those who have claims against him are requested to bring them in that they may be settled.

February [illegible] 1793.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends applying to the next county court of Allegany county, which will be held in the month of April next, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land called Dutwara, situate in the county aforesaid, and adjoining the lands of David Ross, James Macoubbin Lingan and John Nichols.

LENOX MARTIN.

Frederick-town, February 12, 1793.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY

For the purpose of disposing of valuable property in the district of COLUMBIA, consisting of three tracts or lots of LAND about one mile north of the city of WASHINGTON, and fourteen lots in the lower part of the town of GEORGE-TOWN, as follows:

LOT No. 1, contains 107 acres, on it are 18 acres of meadow-ground, and a promising young apple orchard containing 175, bearing trees of choice fruit. At the western extremities thereof is a delightful eminence that commands a view of the river Potowmack and city of Washington. This lot contains about 16 acres of wood-land, lies upon a main road, and is not more than one mile from the city of Washington.

LOT No. 2, contains 84 acres, and bounds with the preceding lot; about 35 acres thereof are in wood, and about 17 acres in meadow-ground. This lot is bounded on the west by the meandering waters of the Piny-Branch. On this stream is a fall of 21 feet, and abounds with quarries of excellent building stone. On this lot are two beautiful situations for houses.

LOT No. 3, contains 39 acres, and bounds with lot No. 1. This lot contains 20 acres of wood, and has on it a beautiful eminence for a house as a country seat.

The fourteen lots in George-Town are at the end of the town which is contiguous to the city of Washington, and are all advantageous and beautiful situations.

4000 Tickets at 35s. each, dollars at 7s. 6d. is £.7000

No. 1,	1 prize of 107 acres of land at £.10 per acre	2140	0 0
2,	1 do. of 84 do. do.	1680	0 0
3,	1 do. of 39 do. do.	780	0 0
1 to 14,	14 lots in George-town, at 65l. each,	910	0 0
	1 prize in cash,	100	0 0
	1 ditto,	50	0 0
	1 ditto,	46	0 0
647	ditto, of 40s. each,	1294	0 0
			£.7000

667 Prizes.
3333 Blanks.

MANAGERS.

Robert Peter, colonel William Deakins, Benjamin Stoddert, Thomas Beall of George, John Threlkeld, and Samuel Davidson, Esquires, George-Town. George Walker, Esquire, city of Washington. Wallace and Muir, and John Davidson, Esquires, Annapolis.

This scheme contains several very valuable lots of land contiguous to the city of Washington, which increase in value will keep pace with the growth of the rising empire of the United States of America—Here, therefore, without any further definition, it will be evident that for the small sum of one Guinea a valuable and beautiful country seat may be obtained in the vicinity of the capital of America; or a lot in a town now possessing an extensive commerce.

The subscriber proposes drawing this Lottery at George-Town, on the first Monday in May next, or sooner, if the tickets are all sold, which he flatters himself will be the case from his present prospect. Deeds, with a general warranty, will immediately be given for the lots of land, and the money for the lots prizes will be paid on demand. Notice will be given of the drawing in the public papers, and a list of the fortunate numbers will be immediately published. The crop now on the lots is reserved to the subscriber. A plot of the lots may be seen at Mr. George Mann's.

☞ TICKETS may be had of Messrs. Wallace and Muir, John Davidson, Esquires, and Mr. George Mann.

JOHN THOMAS BOUCHER.

CONSTANT attendance will be given, by the COMMISSIONERS of the federal buildings, or by a person properly authorised by them, at their office in George-town, from the *first day of April* to the *first day of May next*, to execute assignments and allotments of lands in the City of WASHINGTON. The proprietors thereof, whose lands have been conveyed in trust, or subjected by the act of assembly, concerning the territory of Columbia and the city of Washington, to the terms and conditions of the deeds in trust of the lands in the city, are requested to attend, that allotments may be made by agreement; for the commissioners, after the *first day of May*, will proceed to make allotments, agreeably to the directions of the above recited act of assembly. The other proprietors are hereby informed, that process will issue after the *first day of May next*, to have their lands valued, if the same are not conveyed on the usual terms before that time. For the convenience of such, proprietors deeds will be left at Annapolis, with Mr. Thomas Buchanan; at Baltimore, with Mr. Archibald Robertson; at Upper-Marlborough, with Mr. David Crawford, and at George-town, with

JOHN M. GANTT, Clerk
to the commissioners.

George-town, December 4, 1792.

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